

# Hall's Theorem

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July 17, 2023

## Problem Statement

A set of job applicants have applied for a set of jobs. We want to assign , to each job,an applicant who is qualified for it. Under which conditions is this possible ?

## Example

Applicants  $a_1, a_2, \dots, a_5$  have applied for jobs  $j_1, j_2, j_3$  and  $j_4$

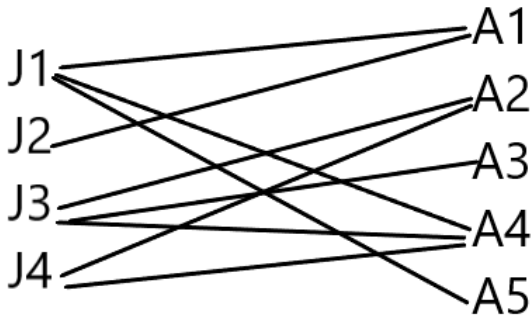
Job	Qualified Applicants
$j_1$	$a_1, a_4, a_5$
$j_2$	$a_1$
$j_3$	$a_2, a_3, a_4$
$j_4$	$a_2, a_4$

A solution would be 1-1 correspondence between the set of J jobs and a subset of the set A of applicants .

# Mathematical Model

Bipartite graph  $G(J, A)$  (i.e. with  $J$  jobs,  $A$  applicants) with an edge from  $j \in J$  to  $a \in A \iff a$  is qualified for  $j$ .

J1	A1
J2	A2
J3	A3
J4	A4
	A5



A **complete matching** from  $J$  to  $A$  is a 1-1 correspondence between  $J$  and a subset of  $A$ , such that the corresponding vertices are adjacent.

## Question

When does a complete matching exist ?

## Necessary condition

Each set of  $k$  jobs must have at least  $k$  "jointly qualified" applicants i.e. each of them is qualified for at least one of these jobs . This must hold for every  $1 \leq k \leq |J|$

The necessary condition is also sufficient

Theorem(Hall , 1935)

In the bipartite graph  $G(V_1, V_2)$  , there is a complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$  if and only if for each subset  $A \subset V_1$ ,  
 $|N(A)| \geq |A|$



# Proof

## Necessary Part

**To prove :** There exists a complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$   
only if  $|N(A)| \geq |A|$

$\approx$

if  $|N(A)| < |A|$  , then no complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$

$\approx$

if there exists complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$  then  
 $|N(A)| \geq |A|$

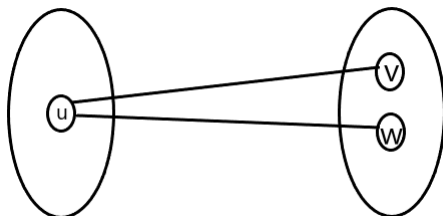
Let  $M$  be a complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$

Every node in  $A$  must be the end point of some distinct edge in  $M$ .

$$\implies |N(A)| \geq |A|$$

# Proof(Sufficiency Condition–Induction on $|V_1|$ ))

We will give an existential proof . **Base Case :**  $|V_1| = 1$



Given the condition , the only subset  $A = \{u\}$  will have at least one neighbour . Trivially ,there exists a complete matching - An edge whose end point is  $u$  (either  $(u,v)$  or  $(u,w)$ ) in this case.

# Proof(Sufficiency Condition–Induction on $|V_1|$ )

## Inductive Hypothesis :

For every bipartite graph  $G = (V, E)$  with bipartition  $(V_1, V_2)$ , where  $|V_1| \leq k$ , such that  $|N(A)| \geq |A|$  for all  $A \subset V_1$ , a complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$  exists.

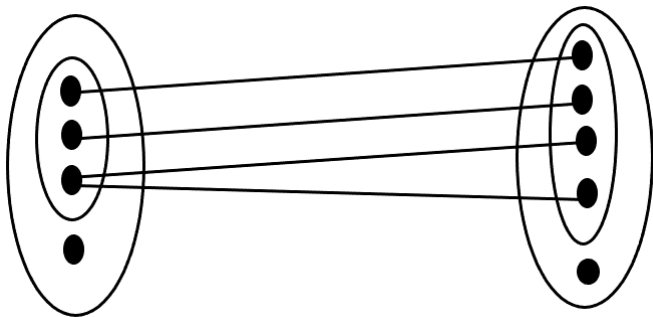
## Inductive Step :

Consider a bipartite graph  $G$  with bipartition  $(V_1, V_2)$  where  $|V_1| = k + 1$ , such that  $|N(A)| \geq |A|$  for all  $A \subset V_1$

## Goal :

To show the existence of a complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$

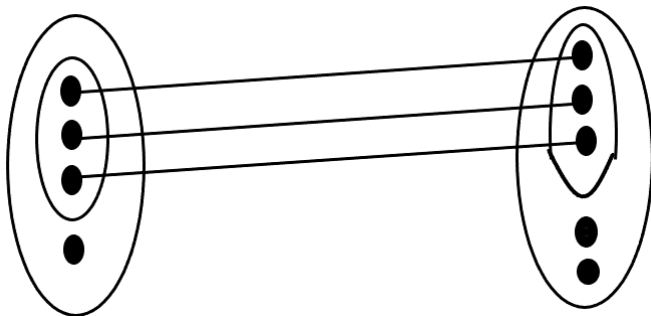
**Case I :** Every  $k$ -sized subset  $A$  of  $V_1$  has at least  $k+1$  neighbours in  $V_2$ .



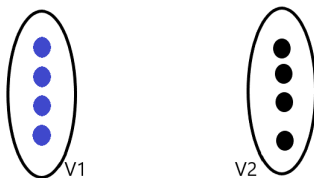
$\{k = 3 \text{ for demonstration purpose only} \}$

## Case II :

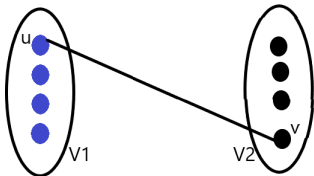
There is a  $k$  sized subset of  $V_1$  that has exactly  $k$  neighbours.



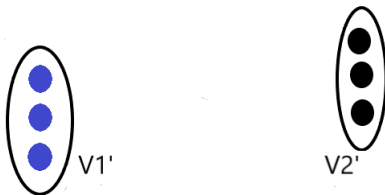
# Case I



Consider any vertex  $u \in V_1$  and one of its adjacent edges in  $V_2$ , say  $v$



Let  $V'_1 = V_1 - \{u\}$  and  $V'_2 = V_2 - \{v\}$



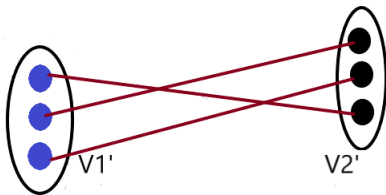
$(V'_1, V'_2)$  : bipartition of the reduced graph



$|V'_1| = k$  and

**Claim :**  $|N(A)| \geq |A|$  for all  $A \subset V_1$   
i.e.  $V'_1$  has at least  $k$  neighbours in  $V'_2$

Since  $V_1$  has at least  $k+1$  neighbours in  $V_2$ , so it's trivially true.

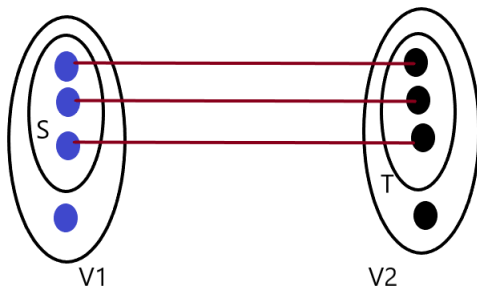


From inductive hypothesis, there is a complete matching, say  $M$ , from  $V'_1$  to  $V'_2$

Now  $M \cup \{(u, v)\}$ : complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$

## Case II

Let  $S \subset V_1$  such that  $|S| = k$  and  $T = N(S)$  with  $|T| = k$ .  
By Inductive Hypothesis, a complete matching, say  $M$ , exists from  $S$  to  $T$ .



Let  $V'_1 = V_1 - S$  and  $V'_2 = V_2 - T$ . Now,  $|V'_1| = 1$  and  
**Claim** :  $V'_1$  has at least 1 neighbour in  $V'_2$ .



$V_1'$



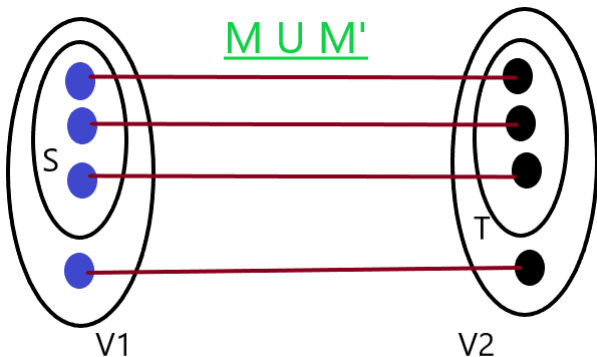
$V_2'$

Otherwise It implies that  $V_1$  has only  $k$  neighbours in  $V_2$ ,  
(contradiction to  $|N(A)| \geq |A|$  for all  $A \subset V_1$ )

From Inductive Hypothesis, there is a complete matching say  $M'$ , from  $V'_1$  to  $V'_2$ .



$M \cup M'$  is a complete matching from  $V_1$  to  $V_2$



Thus , Hall's Theorem is proved .

# References

- Introduction to Graph Theory by Douglas B. West
- GRAPH THEORY WITH APPLICATIONS by J. A. Bondy and U. S. R. Murty

# THANK YOU